

Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. ELLIOT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
IN ADVANCE.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

EDUCATION.

TO THE TEACHERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

THE TEACHERS INSTITUTE FOR OXFORD COUNTY, will be held, the present year, at SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE, commencing on MONDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER, and closing on FRIDAY, the 6th of OCTOBER next. Board will be furnished at \$1.50 for males and \$1.25 for females, per week. A committee has been appointed in that Village to aid applicants in obtaining places, consisting of Messrs. E. P. HINDS, Principal of the "OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE," WILLIAM DEERING and THURSTON HENNEY, who will cheerfully lend any assistance in their power.

TEACHERS OF OXFORD: You are, one and all, male and female, cordially invited to attend the Institute. Do you need inducements? Experience has taught you, that the pleasures and advantages are abundantly sufficient. Who, that attended last year, will not hail the return of a like opportunity with pleasure and satisfaction? Who, that met with new found friends and mingled with congenial spirits on that occasion, that listened to the voice of instruction and treasured up lessons of wisdom and intelligence for future use, could be induced, from any ordinary considerations, to neglect the golden opportunity?

In addition to mere personal views of this matter, permit me to say, that your duties and obligations are constantly increasing, as the public become more enlightened on this subject.

PARENTS HAVE NEW CLAIMS UPON YOU. They begin to see and to feel, that their children are as dear to them as their flocks and their herds, and deserve quite as much care at their hands; that moral and intellectual acquisitions constitute a surer dependence, than mere money, for a useful and happy life; that just and manly principles of conduct, and enlightened, well furnished intellects, are a far better inheritance, than "broad acres," or ships, or merchandise. When to these views of the subject, is added the idea, that early impressions are seldom effaced, that the consequences of your instructions and example, the boundless future can alone reveal; that the buds of hope under your care and culture are to bloom hereafter and to bloom forever, you cannot fail to feel the strongest solicitude to discharge your duties faithfully. Parents do wish, therefore, in demanding better and higher qualifications in the instructors of their children; and you, who have hitherto met their more moderate demands, must now meet those of a superior description. Will you not then avail yourselves of every opportunity to prepare for the work? Will you not seek wisdom to become acquainted with all the improvements and avail yourselves of all the instrumentalities which reason, conscience and enlightened experience commend, that with good hearts and well cultivated, truly stored intellects, you may be able to bring forth from your own resources "things new and old?" To less all within the sphere of your labors?

YOUR COUNTRY, TOO, HAS NEW CLAIMS UPON YOU. Advancement is now the universal cry. The spirit of improvement pervades all classes. The great army of progress in human affairs have enabled teachers among their number, and you ought to occupy the front ranks. Let the interests of the common school feel the influence of this forward movement, especially when you must be satisfied, that all our institutions, scientific and literary, moral and religious, social and political, indispensable as they are to us, exciting the applause and admiration of the world, as they do depend, in the true and just sense of the terms, ON RIGHT EDUCATION. When this shall be disregarded, all will be lost; the pride and glory of our country will have passed away forever. The elements of her prosperity, of her safety, even, are in the hands of instructors. See to it, that you are prepared to do your duty, elevate the school teacher to the patriot, and deserve the reputation, whether the multiplying give it to you or not, of public benefactors.

Need it be added, the world have NEW CLAIMS UPON YOU. It was a noble sentiment of the Roman poet, Terence, "I am a man, and therefore nothing human is indifferent to my regard." Nor can it be so with any good man. Can you contemplate the condition of other nations, without recognizing the brotherhood of man, and feeling the emotions of generous sympathy for your race? Because the Pilgrim Fathers brought with them the school and the school master, and left us an inheritance of civil liberty and equality, have we no heart to feel

for the down trodden and the oppressed? Can we forget, that "God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth?" And what has largely contributed to create the difference?—Education and the want of it. Think you, that with a knowledge of the principles of liberty and of equal rights, such as are taught daily to the school boy in our favored land, men could be crushed beneath the bloody car of despotism? Education, therefore, universal education is the cause of humanity; and although you are not required to go abroad as missionaries to dispense the blessings of freedom, you are required to enlarge your hearts, liberalize your sentiments, extend your views and examine the subjects and consequences connected with your calling, and do your duty at home. If you are not obliged to battle for liberty, will you not be unwearied in your efforts to improve and perpetuate it? Say not, you have nothing to do in these grave matters. The vast ocean itself is made up of single drops. The faithful and well qualified instructor, in his quiet District School, should consider, that he is adding his contribution to that of others throughout the world, to make up the vast ocean of human enjoyments and human hopes.

In this noble ministry to the happiness of the world, female teachers have their full share of duties and responsibilities. Formed by nature for the more peaceful walks of life, with minds more exquisitely attuned to the lovely, the beautiful and the true, they are admirably adapted to bring young minds into harmony with their own. It has nearly grown into a maxim, that no man was ever truly great, who had not a good mother. And was not that good mother, when a child, the pupil of some worthy female teacher? While it is admitted with sorrow, that we have too few good mothers, it should be remembered, that the way to increase their number, and the number of good fathers too, is to place children early under the right kind of female instruction. Let them here, in the fresh morning of life, feel the influence of milder suns and gentler dews. Then comes the voice of instruction, "like the sweet South breathing over a bank of violets, stealing and giving odors;" then hovers over the dear loved ones the wings of affection and sympathy; then beams upon them the light of virtue, benevolence and truth, revealing elements of character, which the practical eye discovers and the skillful hand fashions into forms of symmetry, beauty and excellence.

PRINCIPLES: If this invitation, from length or from any other cause, fail to interest you, come to the Institute and seek for interest and gratification in the instruction it proposes to impart.

STEPHEN EMERY,
Member of Board
of Education for
Oxford County.

PARIS, Aug. 17, 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Mechanics' Journal.

Origin and progress of the Arts.

Some of the most useful arts must be nearly coeval with the human race; for food, clothing and habitation, even in their rudest forms require some art. Many other arts are of such antiquity as to place the inventors beyond the reach of tradition. Some have gradually crept into existence, and been perfected without the merit of invention belonging to any, while others have been lost and invented anew in distant ages and countries. The busy mind is constantly at work, and in things cannot rest. The first rude man began to improve, and thus to himself he attributed the invention of wine; and to Staphylus the mixture of water with wine. The bow and arrow are ascribed to Neptunus, although a weapon in universal use before the introduction of better arms. Spinning, being a female occupation, has always had a female inventor appropriated to it by different nations. The Egyptians ascribed it to their goddess Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; the Persians to Manna; the Chinese to the wife of the Emperor Yao.

The arts necessary to the production of food, clothing and habitation, are those to which the human mind would turn its first attention. While some nations continued from early time to progress in carrying those to perfection, we find many nations who appear to have bestowed no farther thought upon them than to follow the models left them by the first of their race. The flesh and skins of beasts furnish them with all three.

The production of hostile weapons could have been suggested only by the motives of conquest or revenge. The club and the dart are obvious inventions; not so with the bow and arrow; and for that reason it is not easy to say how that weapon came to be universal. As iron is seldom found pure in the mine, like other metals, it was a late discovery. At the siege of Troy, darts and arrows were headed with brass. Men, who succeeded Theseus in the Kingdom of Athens, and led fifty ships to the siege of Troy, were repaid the first who marshalled an army in battle array. Instruments of defence were made necessary by those of offence. Trunks of trees, interlaced with branches and supported with earth made the first fortifica-

tions; to which succeeded a wall with a parapet for shooting arrows at besiegers. As a parapet covers but half of the body, holes were left in the wall, from space to space, no larger than to give passage to an arrow. Besiegers had no remedy but to beat down the wall. A battering ram was first used by Pericles the Athenian, and perfected by the Carthaginians at the siege of Gades. To oppose that formidable machine, the wall was built with advanced parapets for throwing stones and fire upon the enemy which kept them at a distance. A wooden booth upon wheels, and pushed close to the walls, secured the men who brought the battering-ram. This invention was rendered ineffectual by a surrounding the wall with a deep and broad ditch. Besiegers were reduced to the necessity of inventing engines for throwing stones and javelins upon those who occupied the advance parapets, in order to give opportunity for filling up the ditch; and ancient historians expatiate, at great length upon the powerful operations of the catapult and ballista. These engines suggested a new invention for defence. Instead of a circular wall, it was built with angles, like the teeth of a saw, in order that one part might flank another. That form of a wall was afterwards improved by raising towers upon the salient angles; and the towers were improved by making them square. The ancients had no occasion for anything more complete, being sufficient for defence against all the missile weapons at that time known.

The invention of cannons, however, required a variation of military architecture. The first cannons were made of bars of iron, forming a conical cylinder, united by rings of copper. The first cannon-balls were of stone which required a very large aperture. A cannon was reduced to a smaller size by using iron balls instead of stone, and that destructive engine was perfected by making it of cast metal. To resist its force, bastions were invented, horn-works, crown works, half-moons, &c., and military architecture became a system governed by fundamental principles and general rules. But all in vain; it has indeed produced fortifications that have made sieges horrible and bloody, but artillery, has at the same time been carried to such perfection, and the art of attack so improved, that no fortification can be rendered impregnable, nor any place which can be approached by water, made safe from utter destruction.

With respect to naval architecture, the first vessels were beams joined together, and covered with planks, pushed about with long poles in shallow water. To these succeeded trunks of trees but hollow, termed by the Greeks monoxylea. The next were planks joined together in the form of a monoxylea. The thought of imitating a fish advanced naval architecture. A plank-bow was constructed in imitation of the head of a fish, with a movable keel in imitation of the fins. Sails were at last added, which invention was so early that the contriver is unknown. Before the year 1345, ships of war in England had no port-holes for guns as at present; they had a few cannons placed upon the upper deck. In 1496, the successful application of steam for the propulsion of vessels, and the invention of the repeating gun for the use of powder or steam, brought the art of war to such perfection, and rendered it so totally destructive, that an engagement between two fleets is little short of utter annihilation.

When Homer composed his poem, the Greeks had not acquired the art of goldsmithing; they ate the flesh of bulls and of rams. Kings and princes killed and cooked their food. Spoons, forks, tablecloths, and napkins were unknown. They sat sitting; the custom of reclining upon beds being afterwards copied from Asia; and like other savages, they were great eaters. At the time mentioned they had no chimneys, nor candles, nor lamps. Torches are frequently mentioned by Homer, but lamps never. A vase was placed upon a tripod, in which was burnt dry wood for giving light. Lacks and keys were not common at that time. Bunches were secured by ropes intricately combined, and hence the famous Gordian knot. Shoes and stockings were not early known among them, nor buttons, nor saddles. Plutarch records that Gracchus caused stones to be carried about the highway leading from Rome, for the convenience of mounting horses; for at that time stirrups were unknown though an obvious invention. Linen for shirts was not used in Rome for many years after the government became despotic. Even so late as the eighth century, it was not common in Europe.

That six or eight of the men who men of Greece, about six hundred years before Christ, invented the following method for measuring the height of an Egyptian pyramid.—He watched the progress of the sun, till his body and its shadow were of the same length, and at that instant measured the shadow of the pyramid, which consequently gave its height. Anaxagoras, considered it an amazing stretch of genius, and the Greeks admired it highly.

Geometry must have been in its cradle at that time. Anaximander, some ages before Christ, made the first map of the earth, so far as it was then known. About the end of the thirteenth century, spectacles, for assisting the sight, were invented by Alexander Spina a monk of Italy. So useful an invention cannot be too much ex-

tolled. At a period of life when the judgment is in maturity the eyes grow dim. One cannot help pitying the condition of reading men before that invention.

In countries where the people are barbarous and illiterate the progress of arts is correspondingly slow. It is vouched by an old French poem that the virtues of the loadstone were unknown in France before the year 1180. The mariners compass was exhibited at Venice in 1380, by Paulus Venetus, as his own invention. John Goya, of Anaphia, who was the first who used it in navigation, many years afterwards, and also passed for its inventor, though it was used in China long before it was known in Europe. The art of making glass was imported from France into England in the year 674, for the use of monasteries. Glass windows for houses were rare even in the 12th century, and held to be a great luxury.

The ancients had mirror glasses, and employed glass to imitate crystal vases and goblets, yet they never once thought of using it in windows. In the 13th century, the Venetians were the only people who had the art of making crystals glasses for mirrors. Those who are ignorant of weights and measures fall upon odd shifts to supply the defects, as the instance of Howell Dha, Prince of Wales, and their most noted lawyer, who lived about the middle of the 10th century. He enacted that "if any one kill or steal a cat that guards the Prince's granary, he forfeits a milch-ewe with as much wheat as will cover the cat when suspended by the tail, her head touching the ground!"

Windmills were known in Greece and also in Arabia as early as the 7th century, and Vitruvius, who lived in the time of Augustus Caesar, describes a water-mill for grinding corn. A saw mill was erected near London in 1333, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment. How crude was the science of political economy, even at that late age!

A clock that strikes the hours were unknown in Europe till the end of the 13th century; and hence the custom of employing men to proclaim the hours during the night, which was continued in many countries for several centuries after. Gilson was the first to conceive the idea of a pendulum for measuring time; and Hughens was the first to put the idea in execution, by the construction of a pendulum clock. Hook, in the year 1667, invented the spiral spring for watches, though watches were then extensively used; they were brought into England from Germany in 1577. Paper was made no earlier than the 14th century, and the invention of printing was a century later. Silk manufactures were long established in Greece before the silk-worms were introduced there. The mulberry was introduced with raw silk from Persia; but their commerce being frequently interrupted by war, two monks in the reign of Justinian, brought eggs of the silk-worm from Hindostan, and taught their countrymen the method of managing them. The rearing of silk was known to the Chinese in very remote times, and it is also attributed to the Babylonians. Queen Elizabeth of England was presented with a pair of silk stockings in 1590, an article which had been introduced into France a short time previous.

SOMETHING ABOUT PRINTING.

We live in an age and in a country wherein it would be considered almost a proof of lunacy, or great temerity at least, to say that printing is not one of the most useful arts. That the art of printing is like salt—"it is the preservation of all arts"—seems to be a position conceded by all civilized communities who are sensible of the benefit of it. That it has facilitated the march of improvement, spread abroad and propagated correct principles, heralded forth the precept of Christianity, civilized barbarians, the arts and knowledge into foreign climes, heated minds, and that it has elevated man, shown him what he is and what he ought to be, besides conferring numerous other invaluable advantages, no one who is cognizant to its operations will for a moment doubt. But the intention in commencing this article was not to eulogize the art for the benefits it has conferred on man, but for entirely another purpose.

Common or letter press printings, such as books, newspapers, &c., are carried on by a large number of *compositors* or types, every one of which cost money, labor and ingenuity to fit it for use. A type of bourgeois size (such as you are now reading) although it is an eleven-twelfth of an inch long, on an average, still costs something. It is said that there are but two or three men in the United States who can make the matrices in which types are cast, or perhaps, complete, proportioned, uniform and exact must the work be done. The letters are made principally of lead, mixed with other metal in order to harden it sufficiently when cast, while at the same time these other ingredients cause the type to composition to fill the recesses of the matrix completely. For every size of type and every line and shape and size of each letter in our alphabet is used—new matrices have to be made, and each with the same exactness, or the font is defective. In Roman small letter must be made three times—large and small capitals, and lower

case, say nothing of points, figures and other indispensable characters. To give some idea of the number of characters and letters which form a font of types, it may answer to state that there are two cases, as the printers term them, *lower case* containing all the common or small letters, spaces, quadrets—this case has commonly 54 boxes, and every one is occupied. The *upper case*, containing the large and small capitals, and numerous marks and characters which are in common use, has 98 boxes, and but 4 or 5 of them are unoccupied. Thus it seems the type founder in order to supply a common font of roman letter has to have constructed about 150 matrices—and the italics are not included here, which will make over a hundred more—just to manufacture letters &c., one size and corresponding faces. Here, then, there must be about two hundred and fifty characters made, and some of them a good many thousand times over, just to print the plain matter of a common newspaper. To give the uninitiated an idea of the numbers and proportions of types used—for printers have no secrets that I know of—it may answer to state that we use say for a common average font,

a	8,500	n	8,000
b	1,000	o	8,000
c	3,000	p	1,700
d	4,400	q	600
e	13,000	r	6,300
f	2,500	s	8,000
g	1,700	t	9,000
h	6,400	u	9,000
i	8,000	v	1,200
j	400	w	2,000
k	800	x	400
l	5,000	y	2,000
m	3,000	z	200

Nothing here is said of points, figures, double letters and other characters, which would swell this list amazingly. And all this make one item in a common country newspaper. Nor is anything said of all the numerous pictures, flowers, ornaments, shaded, condensed, extended, &c., &c., types used in job and newspaper printing, all of which are necessary to make up the stock of an ordinary newspaper establishment. These types, that is the plain ones, cost from 30 cents up to \$2 a pound. A common sized newspaper ought to be supplied with from 800 to 1000 pounds of type. These, with some \$200 worth of wood work \$250 for a press, a good many more dollars for brass rules, and still more for iron materials, paper and ink, &c., &c., which make a very large subtraction from \$1000.

When all these items are paid for by the printer he is just ready to go to work—if he has a roller made—and sets his types. The usual width of a newspaper column is 17 ems of type of this size—but ours are 20 ems wide. An em is the thickness of a line. On an average nearly three types will go into an em, counting spaces. For every 1000 ems a printer sets he handles near 3000 types, and if he sets 5000, which is a day's work with correcting the same, and distributing enough for next day, he handles, not far from 30,000 types.

The remark is often made that there are many errors in the papers, and it is too true; but let 99 out of 100 who make the observation, try the experiment and make fewer errors—if they can. All the printers ought to be good spellers, but not a few are deficient in this qualification, while others are careless—just like some other folks. These are few things—and but very few—concerning the important and useful business of printing, and if printers read them and find errors as very possibly they will, let them go to work and correct, if they think worth while—for if printers don't correct each other, who will?

Will any conscientious man after knowing these facts refuse to pay the printer? If so I will advertise his conscience to let, for nothing. It is in view of these things that printers write so freely of these delinquents who want

PAY THE PRINTER.

THE CLOCK AT TANGIER.

The Moors, unlike their partially enlightened brethren of the East, prohibit the Christian and the Jew from entering a mosque or other place consecrated by the law or the Prophet, under the pain of death or embodiment, the faith of Islam. A shall instance of this occurred some years ago at Tangier.

The clock of the Jamaa Kebeer, the great mosque at Tangier, being much out of order, needed some skillful craftsman to repair it. None, however, of the faithful were competent to the task, nor could they even discover what part of the machinery was deranged, though many put forth their opinions with great pomp and authority; among the rest, one man gravely declared that a Jin, or evil genius had, in all probability taken up his abode within the clock. Various exorcisms were accordingly essayed, sufficient, as every true believer supposed, to have expelled a legion of devils—yet all in vain, the clock continued dumb.

A Christian clock-maker—a *chrest Nazarene*—was now the sole resource; and such a one fortunately was journeying at Tangier—the city protected of the Lord. He was from Genoa, and of course a most pious Christian; then were they the faithful followers of the Prophet, to manage to employ him? The clock was fixed in the wall of the tower, and it was, of course a thing impossible to allow the Kaffer to defile God's house of prayer by his sacrilegious steps.

The time-keeper, Mockked, reported the difficulty to the kady; and so perplexed was the gray bearded dealer in law and justice by the intricacy of the case, that, after several hours of deep thought, he confessed he could not come to a decision, and proposed to report upon the subject to the kaid, advising that a meeting of the local authorities should be called. "For, in truth," said the kady, "I perceive that the urgency of this matter is great. Yes, I myself will expound our dilemma to the kaid."

The kaid entered feelingly into all the difficulty of the case, and forthwith summoned the other authorities, and various propositions were put forward by the learned members of the council.

One proposed to abandon the clock altogether; another would lay down boards over which the infidel might pass without touching the sacred floor—but this was held not to be a sufficient safeguard; and it was finally decided to pull up part of the pavement on which the Kaffer trod, and whitewash the walls near which he passed.

The Christian was now sent for, and told what was required of him; and he was expressly commanded to take off his shoes and stockings on entering the Jamaa.

"That I won't," said the stout little watch-maker; "I never took them off when I entered the chapel of the Most Holy Virgin, (and here he crossed himself devoutly,) and I won't take them off in the house of your Prophet."

They cursed, in their hearts, the watch-maker and all his race, and were in a state of vast perplexity. The wise Oolama had met early in the morning, it was already noon, and yet so far from having got over their difficulty, they were in fact exactly where they had been before breakfast; when grey bearded Mueddin, who had hitherto been silent, craved permission to speak. The kaid and the kady nodded their assent.

"If," said the venerable priest, the mosque be out of repair and lime and bricks have to be conveyed into the interior for the use of the masons, do not asses carry those loads, and do they not enter with their shoes on?"

"You speak truly," was the general reply.

"And does the donkey?" resumed the Mueddin, "believe in the one God, or in Mahomet, the Prophet of God?"

"No, in truth," all replied.

"Then," said the Mueddin, "let the Christian go in shod as a donkey would do, and come out like a donkey."

The argument of the Mueddin was unanimously applauded. In the character of a donkey, therefore, did the Christian enter the Mahometan temple, and mend the clock—not indeed, at all like a donkey—but as such in the opinion of the Faithful, came out, and the great mosque of Tangier has never since needed another visit of the donkey to its clock.

Western Barbary.

A YANKEE FEAT. Charles Ellett Jr., the architect of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge thus describes his first passage over the foot bridge—

"This morning I laid the last plank of my foot bridge on the Canada side, then drove over and back again in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either side. My horse, though spirited, went along quietly, touched up occasionally with the whip, just to show him that he was in command and gave him courage.

On returning, I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team—a two horse closed carriage, weighing all together over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box and drove over and back. The horses went quietly. The flooring is but eight feet wide, 220 feet high, 720 feet long, and without railings, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see any where else."

Ellett must be a brave man. It was a fearful scene to behold him driving a horse and wagon along a narrow bridge with but two feet to spare on either side and the boiling river two hundred feet below. In point of cool and quiet daring we do not recollect of a single feat on record to equal this.

GUTTA SERENA. What is it? This question is asked by thousands who have heard the name. It is a gum similar to that of the Casahuate or India Rubber, but susceptible of more varied uses. It is thicker and heavier. Hoof and gun pipes, boot and shoe soles, book-binding, canes, buckets, bags, cloaks, coats and various other articles are made of it. Altogether, it may be considered the most valuable gum ever discovered.

ADVICE TO THE LADIES. Always dress us neatly and plainly as possible—let Flora be your jewelry, and a rose-bud the only gem about you. This covering yourself with gawds, like fat cattle, only indicates that you are intended, like them, for market.

ANGER. To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious is brutish; and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and temper of devils. But to prevent or suppress rising resentment, is wise and glorious—is mainly and divinely.

net thus organized, will set themselves first about abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. Then they will prevent the extension of slavery into the highlands of New Mexico and California—places where it cannot be supposed it will ever exist. Then the slaves must be emancipated in the Southern States, according to Arthur Tappan, Garrison, &c. When these things are accomplished, which will occupy the first few hours of the Administration, the party will dissolve into its original elements. Part of these elements will adhere to one Tariff, part to another—some to this, some to that measure—while still another part will revel in the intoxication of delight at the immense amount of good they have been able to accomplish!

Some may say they doubt this. We say we have the best of reasons for believing and even knowing it. We might enumerate these reasons in full, but we will not; but as it is a few most sufficient. Mr. Van Buren has always acted, and been influenced by his friends, as expediency or popularity dictated. It was so when he gave his casting vote against the liberty of speech and the press in the Southern States. It was so when one of his bosom friends introduced the two-thirds rule, at his suggestion, into the National Convention, so as to strangle Richard M. Johnson and secure Martin Van Buren for Vice President in his place. It was so when these same bosom friends in '41, undertook to kill this same two-thirds rule, for fear it would kill Mr. Van Buren. This rule, then, the perfection of the democracy, when it brought life and honors to its author; but the wand of despotism, when it brought to him defeat and overthrow. Now, Mr. Van Buren repudiates and condemns a National Convention—the only one before which his name has not been presented either for President or Vice President—for the very reasons which made him either President or Vice President, when in fact these Conventions were first instituted at his suggestion and for his benefit. Who, then, will so foolishly, so willfully blind, as not to know that his present position is the result of personal ambition, not to say revenge, and the hope of future glory. And when, while looking at the past, can fail to see, that his ship of State will be managed and controlled by the men who elevate him to power.

From all this, every Republican, every true Democrat should learn that the safety, the happiness, and the glory of the Country require the election of CASS and BUTLER.

CAUTION. The meeting of Democratic Republicans of this town on Saturday last, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County and State Conventions, was well attended.

Capt. LEWIS WASHINGTON, was chosen Chairman, and WM. RESS, Esq., Secretary.

CHARLES ANDREWS, GEORGE P. HOOVER, OWEN THURMAN and ROBERT GRAY, were chosen Delegates.

B. C. CRIMMINS, Esq., JOHN PORTER and JOHN W. DICKINSON, were chosen Town Committee, for the ensuing year.

The meeting instructed the Delegates to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of CHARLES W. WATSON, Esq., of Mexico, for County Attorney, and also the nomination of WM. K. KIMBALL, Esq., as Clerk of the Judicial Court.

The meeting adjourned on Saturday, the 21st day of Sept. next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature.

VAN BUREN'S OBJECT. We find the following paragraph as editorial in the Northampton Gazette:

"A distinguished gentleman from central New York, informed a friend of mine last week, that they did not expect to carry New York for Van Buren, or to prevent Taylor's election to the Presidency. All they expected to do was to defeat Cass."

These friends "five o'clock" no-slavery men are laboring to elect a slaveholder! Who doubts it! At one of their State conventions in New York they all but nominated Taylor as their candidate; the last is going far enough to show their party's position and true object, but stopping short of openly committing themselves to free trade, they intended to deceive and mislead.

AMUSING DIALOGUE. The Portsmouth Union gives the following dialogue, and says we publish it on the authority of a gentleman of this town, who was present and heard the conversation:

Whig to a Volunteer:—Well my friend what do you think of Gen. Taylor?

Volunteer:—Think of him? why a good deal—every thing.

Whig:—Have you ever seen the General?

Volunteer:—Well I should think I had.

Whig:—What sort of a man is he? Who is he like?

Volunteer:—He is a dented fine old fellow—I don't know of any one to compare with him.

Whig:—Why do you like him so well?

Volunteer:—Like him? I have never seen him, but I like him because he is a good fellow.

Whig:—He will make a good President, won't he?

Volunteer:—A nice one—as good a President as I would, I am full as well fitted for the office as he is, and believe I shall run with him for Vice.

Whig:—How will the volunteers vote?

Volunteer:—Vote? Why, the democratic will vote as ever democratic, and all of half the whigs will vote for Cass and Butler.

Whig:—Of course you will vote for the General?

Volunteer:—Not by a long shot. Like Gen. Taylor, but I despise the company he is in. He is a good fellow, but he is a slaveholder, and he has permitted the friends of the party who have encouraged him, to let him do as he pleased.

Whig:—He will make a good President, won't he?

Volunteer:—A nice one—as good a President as I would, I am full as well fitted for the office as he is, and believe I shall run with him for Vice.

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE OREGON BILL.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, Aug. 10th, the discussion on the Oregon Bill was resumed.—Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, moved to lay the Bill on the table, motion lost, yeas 15, nays 35.

After considerable discussion of the various features of the Bill, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment in favor of extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific Ocean, which was adopted by the following yeas:—

Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bingham, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Mercer, Sebastian, Sprague, of Del., Sturgeon, Turney and Underwood. Total 43.

The yeas were Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Breese, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Fitch, Walker and Webster. Total 21.

The Bill, as amended, was then passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bingham, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Davis, of Mass., Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Ga., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Md., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Sebastian, Sprague, Sturgeon, Turner and Underwood—54.

Nays—Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Fitch, Walker and Webster—21.

In the HOUSE, on Friday the 11th, Mr. Vinton introduced the Oregon Bill, with the Senate's amendments. The Bill was taken upon the Missouri question, and rejected, yeas 121, nays 82.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, the 12th, the Oregon Bill, with the Senate's amendments, was taken upon the Missouri question, and rejected, yeas 121, nays 82.

Mr. Douglas moved that a committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. King suggested that the Senate must insist upon its amendment before it would be in order to ask a conference. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment (the Missouri compromise).

Mr. Benton said the first motion in order would be a motion to recede. He made that motion, and asked the yeas and nays upon it.

After a good deal of discussion upon points of order, a motion was made to lay the Bill and amendments on the table, which was negatived yeas 17, nays 39.

Mr. Benton hoped the vote would be taken on his motion to recede from the amendment.—He had an anxious desire to adopt some mode of conciliation; and had always been making the Oregon Bill with any thing relating to California.

An animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Bell, Taylor, Downs, Westcott, Butler, Houston, Benton, Yates, Johnson, of Georgia, and others took part, and which had not concluded at 5 P. M., when the Senate took a recess until 5-1/2 P. M.

Mr. Benton said that all talk about disunion was sound and very signifying nothing, and that if any man tried to attempt to raise the standard of disunion, he would be hanged.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, the Bill was passed precisely as it came from the House, with the Missouri Provision attached. The Compromise amendment was receded from by the following vote:—

Yeas—Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dickinson, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Ga., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Md., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Mercer, Bush, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood—54.

Congress adjourned on Monday, the 13th, at 12 o'clock. The President signed the Oregon Bill, and appointed Gen. Shields.

The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, also the appointments of Judges and Justices.

First session two. An unpleasant affair occurred in the Senate on the evening of the 14th inst. between Mr. Butler, of S. C., and Mr. P. A. B. A correspondent of the Commonwealth said that Mr. Butler rose with a copy of the Constitution in his hand, and called out to the Senate to the fact that that document was published only a partial report of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session upon the Oregon case. The correspondent of the New York Herald also says, that Mr. Butler attacked him with a copy of a resolution of the Senate, and that Mr. Butler rose with a copy of the Constitution in his hand, and called out to the Senate to the fact that that document was published only a partial report of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session upon the Oregon case.

Whig:—How will the volunteers vote?

Volunteer:—Vote? Why, the democratic will vote as ever democratic, and all of half the whigs will vote for Cass and Butler.

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ANOTHER LIFE SAVED BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BAL-SAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enosh Perry, a respectable farmer in Oxford county, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not noted, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Humford, Oxford county, Me., July 22, 1846. This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the Asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced very severe pains in my side, and I went profusely nights. These had symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed, or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, before I had continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and now I AM WELL, free from pain little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years. Signed, BELLIANCE PERRY.

None genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Agent Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

There is not a day passes but we hear of some one that has used the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters successfully in some long standing disease. The whole secret of the medicine is that it is a very powerful alterative to the debilitated system, altering the state of the blood, where it is impure, much quicker than any other medicine; taken in sufficient quantities it operates mildly on the bowels, without debilitating the system, and assists digestion. In fact it gives perfect satisfaction to every one who has used it.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Agent Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES. In Portland, 8th inst, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, Hon. Daniel Goodnow, of Alfred, to Mrs. Catherine P. Goodnow, of Fryeburg.

DEATHS. In Buckfield, 20th ult, Miss Prudence Roberts, aged 82 years.

Norway Liberal Institute. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 4th of September next, under the charge of J. K. HAMMOND, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

MISS M. M. SHAW, PRINCIPAL. I. H. BAKER, TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP. MISS A. M. COLE, TEACHER OF MUSIC. MISS A. N. DEERING, TEACHER OF DRAWING AND PAINTING.

A course of literary and scientific lectures will be given during the term. The object of the Institute will be to give to the young ladies a liberal education, and to prepare them for teaching.

The Institute is located in one of the most desirable villages in the State, in the midst of a moral community. The building is new and commodious, and the faculty is composed of the most able and experienced teachers.

Such is the quality of the instruction to be given, and such is the location, that the Institute will be a most desirable place for the young ladies to reside during the term.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the Trustees. The Trustees are Messrs. J. K. Hammond, A. B., J. H. Baker, I. H. Baker, and A. N. Deering.

For a list of names of the students, and for a list of the names of the Trustees, apply to the Principal, or to the Trustees.

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NEW GOODS

South Paris.

J. G. ROUNDS & CO.

Having taken and refitted the Barre English, French & American DRY GOODS;

Hard Ware, Nails, Glass, Molasses, Salt, Fish, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

These Goods were bought for cash and being determined to do business on the

Ready Pay Principle,

we flatter ourselves that we can offer our goods to our customers at a price as low as any other establishment that they will be induced to purchase.

We would respectfully invite Mr. Hall's former customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted, Oats, Beans, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Shingles, Clapboards, &c. &c.

J. G. ROUNDS, C. P. TRUE, South Paris, May 8th, 1848.

ISAIAH KNIGHT, DEALER IN

Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STOVES, FUNNELS, and WARE, of the most perfect manufacture, and warranted, constantly kept on hand, and will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first term, if desired.

April 11, 1848.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. M. W. GOODNOW, ESPECIALLY informs her old customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, and FANCY BONNETS.

Orders from a distance, (as usual), punctually attended to.

Nov. 1st, 1848.

Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company.

WHEREAS it appears that the Capital Stock of said Corporation as prescribed and established by their Act of Incorporation, has been fully subscribed for, and taken up according to the provisions of said Act—public notice therefore is hereby given, that the first meeting of said Corporation will be held at the Town House in Buckfield on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said Corporation—and to that end.

To choose a Chairman to preside at said meeting.

To choose a Clerk to record the doings of said Corporation.

To make, ordain and establish a code of By-laws and Regulations for the Government of said Corporation, and the conduct and orderly conducting of their affairs and the management of their property.

To choose a Board of Directors agreeably to the provisions of their charter.

To do or cause to be done any other matter or thing which may legally come before them.

Given under our hands at Buckfield this fourth day of August, A. D. 1848.

Virgil D. Harris, Lucius Loring, Calvin Brigham, Addison G. Cole, William Brigham, Aaron Parsons, Benjamin Arrows, Parker Chaffin, Zadoc Long, Thomas Brigham, Amos H. Allen, Artemus P. Cole, Josiah Parsons, Augustus A. D. 1848.

Hebron Academy.

THE FALL TERM of Hebron Academy will commence Monday, September 4th, and continue 16 weeks under the instruction of GEORGE F. FAIRBANKS, A. B., Principal.

MRS. CAROLINE M. FAIRBANKS, Preceptress. JOHN W. ALLEN, Assistant.

Through instruction will be given in all the general and high English studies, the Higher Mathematics, and in the Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages.

There will be a course of Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments. A. T. PARSONS, CLAY will be formed and lectures on School teaching given.

TUITION. English and Classical Departments, \$2.40 for 12 weeks, or 25 cents per week for a less time. Drawing and Perspective, \$1.00, (regular). Penmanship, \$1.00. Board can be obtained at \$1.50, or \$1.75 per week, and room can be obtained for such as wish to board themselves.

Books and Stationery furnished at Portland prices. JOSEPH BARROWS, Secy., Fryeburg, August 8, 1848.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between CALB BEESE, JR., and C. WHITMAN, both of Woodbury, under the firm of BEESE & WHITMAN, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said Partnership, and all claims against the said Partnership, are to be presented to him for payment.

CALB BEESE, JR., C. WHITMAN, Woodbury, August 21, 1848.

Broadcloths.

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Mulhouses, Cassimeres, Emorys, Trunks and Satchels, for sale by A. C. DUNSON, Norway, May 1, 1848.

PRESSEY & BARROWS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN Furniture, Chairs, &c., NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

E. W. CLARK, DEPUTY SHERIFF, PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

All papers and communications, by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

10 CHESTS of NEWBORN, SOTERSON Norway, April 25, 1848. A. C. DUNSON.

Sheet Zinc & Lead FOR sale at the Old Stand of WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. U 29

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN BARKER,

late of Hiram in said county, deceased, give notice that they will attend to that service at the Solicitor's Office, in said Hiram, on the last Mondays of August, September, October and November, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

ALPHEUS SPRING, JOHN F. HUBBARD, Hiram, Aug. 24, 1848.

ANDREW TYLER, former Guardian of the County of Oxford, late of Hiram, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minor—

It was ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the fourth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

14 GEO. K. SHAW, Register. A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ANDREW TYLER, former Guardian of the County of Oxford, late of Hiram, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minor—

It was ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the fourth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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